The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875. NUMBER 28-9.

The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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CEO. W. BELL.

The First Sorrow.

Beautiful boy! so still to-night;
Little pale face, 'twas once so bright;
Weary mother, with tearful eye,
Patiently hoping he will not die.
Oh, there is no grief so deep and clear,
None springs from the heart like a mother's tear.

Why wilt thou leave the bright green earth?
When the sunshine and roses are bursting forth,
When joy and plenty are on the wing,
Away to welcome the beautiful spring,
And clouds of light from the crystal shore
Are gliding in at window and door?
Why wilt thou go, my own sweet child?
Is the world too cruel, too sin-defiled?
Canst thou not venture thy spotless soul
Where waves of the deepest color roll?
Nor dare to launch thy little boat,
Sweet boy, on the waters unbound afloat?

Ah! I have watched thee with zealous care,
And wafted thy name on the wings of prayer;
Have listened thy tones with earnest joy,
And caressed thy form, my angel boy.
Heaven wills it, I rise this test above,
With the faith and the trust of a mother's love.

MARY MILTON.

In all the confusion of the inn at Bouillon, George Dickson could not help noticing that wherever he went one pair of eyes followed him, as if to gain his attention. He, however, said to himself, "You have a tongue, my French friend, and can speak if you choose," and then thought nothing more about the matter, but gazed on the extraordinary scene before him.

The people were eating on the floor, on hearthstones, on the beds and on the billiard table. They were eating indiscriminately everything they could get hold of, and drinking everything which was liquid. Some were still asleep where they had fallen down the night before, and there was a ghastly hilarity about the whole thing which disgusted George, and made his two companions eagerly acquiesce in immediate departure.

"Let us get on, and get it over," he remarked, "anything is better than these excited boozing wretches."

Then the Frenchman who had watched George came up, and taking him aside, said, in perfectly good English: "Sir, I am going to ask you for a great favor. Will you allow me to accompany you?"

"Really, sir," said George, "our expedition is none of the most pleasant or safe."

"Exactly, but you have two passes, while I have actually no papers at all."

"I cannot recommend your going forward, sir."

"No. I would not recommend it myself. I only ask it as a favor. My sister is at school in town, while yours, Mr. Dickson, is safe in London. Come, sir, go bail for me, and let me go with you. If London was sacked, I would do the same by you."

"You seem to know me, sir," said George, very much surprised. "If you know much about me, you must be aware that I trusted a stranger once too often in my life, and am not prepared to trust another."

"Don't say that," said the Frenchman. "I know that you are only here as a newspaper correspondent. Because you trusted a Frenchman who was false to you, I will not be so. I pray you most earnestly to let me go to the front with you, and get news of my sister. Surely you cannot refuse."

"But, my dear sir, you may be a spy for anything I know," said George.

"Well, I am," was the startling reply, "but not here, or in this matter. Had I been acting as a spy I should have had papers; as it is I have none. I am only a Jesuit, and we are getting much the worst of it. I will swear to you that my only object in going to the front is to see after the safety of my sister. Come, your pass from Bernstorff is signed for yourself and one friend. Make me that friend. I am only a Jesuit."

"You seem to know a great deal about me," said George.

"I do," was the answer. "My cousin, Aime Herbert, was at one time your friend. You were together at school at Dieppe. You knew him when he got older, and you trusted him. He deceived you—for a time—and you had to pay some money for him."

"One hundred and eighty pounds," said George, ruefully.

"Yes. I thought it was two hundred. I can get that all back for you. He will be able to pay soon, and he will pay. He is a very honest fellow."

"Is he a Jesuit?" asked George.

"A Jesuit? what are you thinking of? No, he is like myself, a Free Mason."

"But you said you were a Jesuit," said George.

"I don't think I said that," said the Frenchman.

"You certainly did," said George.

"I am so worried that I don't know what I say," said the young Frenchman. "What on earth could have induced me to say *that*?"

"I don't know," said George. "Do you know that I do not even know your name?"

"Delaval. You mother was a Delaval, you know."

"That is certainly true. Do you claim relationship?"

"Not for the worlds. I know nothing of you save this; that you went security for your fellow student, Aime Herbert, who is my cousin. In consequence of his failing, you have come here as a correspondent to a daily paper, immediately upon having been called to the bar. Herbert can pay now, and for your kindness to-day I will make him. In our society we have power which you do not dream of."

"The Jesuits are powerful," said George.

"I have told you once before that I was not a Jesuit," said Delaval.

"And once that you were," said George, laughing. "Well, we need not talk any more. You are something, and you do not choose to tell what. I shall find out some day or other."

"Yes, I suppose so. Meanwhile, I have a great friendship for you, and I should like it to be reciprocated. We might both of us do one another some good."

George Dickson had a good look at the man, and a sharp young lawyer as he was, could not make him out at all. He was very handsome, shaved like a Frenchman, with no hair on his face except the moustache; and yet he did not look an entire Frenchman. He said that he was a spy, a Jesuit and a Free Mason, all in the same breath. What was he? He appeared to George Dickson something between a Greek and a Jew when he examined him more nearly.

"You are a very agreeable companion," said George Dickson, "but to tell you the truth, I am in no humor to talk business. What has happened is so ghastly and horrible that I can think of nothing except the awful misfortunes."

They had crossed the frontier for some time now. The road through the forest continued to be very beautiful, and the weather was heavenly. But in a turn of the road, at a place where the two officers had paused, there was the first signs of war, eight dead horses, a lumbering van standing across the road, on which some German wag had chalked "A Berlin."

Then they all walked together. The road still wound up the hillside, above a flashing trout stream, seen far below them in the valley, through trembling leaves. Then there came a turn to the right, and they passed through the solitary street of La Chapelle.

George Dickson stood amongst the dead, and looked around him. The place must have been beautiful at one time, and later travelers have told us that it is once more beautified by nature, though to our eyes it will remain a horrible charnel house until death. The 17th of the French line lay in ruins, motionless except where they were being dragged to the trenches by German soldiers.

"Why does God allow such things?" he said aloud.

"There spoke a civilian," said the Bengal officer. "I bet you ten rupees that you see some nature ennobled by this horrible business before the day is over. What do you feel yourself?"

"I feel a terrible, inconceivable pity. I feel as if I could lay down my own life to mend this."

"Then hand me over ten rupees," said the Bengal officer. "For your nature has been ennobled. War is utterly evil, but God brings good out of it somehow. Look at that man; there is a woman on the field, looking at the dead men's faces."

"And there is that Frenchman, Delaval, with her," said George. "That must be his sister. He said she was in the town; but he has told me more lies in one week than I could believe in a twelvemonth."

"Really," said the Bengal officer. "And yet he does not look like a liar."

"No liar ever does, my dear soldier," said George. "If you were a lawyer you would know that."

"I found my sister at Fonde de Givonne," said Delaval, approaching George. "She is looking for some one whose death might be important to you, Aime Herbert."

"But you said he could pay me," said George, astonished.

"My dear sir, I required your assistance in getting on, and I forgot what I told you. If any part of it was true, I must have been a great fool. My object was to deceive you. Do me the compliment to say that I succeeded, or I shall be extremely angry with you."

George felt extremely inclined to kick the man, but it was not a place for any demonstration of the kind. He said, "I never knew before a Frenchman to tell such falsehoods as you have done, sir."

"But, my dear sir, I am not a Frenchman," said Delaval.

"Your sister, who is approaching us, can possibly speak the truth, sir."

"But she is not my sister," said Delaval.

She came towards them and raised her veil. In one instant the great passage in George Dickson's life was over. Amidst the horrible ruin and desolation he saw the only woman he ever cared for; the woman he had so seldom seen in his life, but so many thousand times in his dreams.

Miss Milton, of Milfield Lane. No other person in the world. He had met her twice at parties in Highgate, and about there, and had fallen in love with her. He had also dared to walk with with her in Milfield Lane, but she had been cold, almost rude to him. He had tried to forget her, but it had been useless. For the last time, as he believed, he had met her in Milfield Lane, and laid his love before her.

She told him the plain truth. All her people were French except her father, whose name she bore. She was fiancee to Aime Herbert, and could not listen to him. He then committed an awful act of folly; he made the acquaintance of that young Frenchman, so that he might see her sometimes, even when another's arm was round her waist. He followed Aime Herbert about, and at last went security for him; a debt which Herbert neglected to pay, and which for a time nearly ruined George.

He would not be rich before his father's death. His father was penurious and mean, keeping him poor, and telling him that he must make his own way in life. That does not do man any harm if he can be got to believe it; and if George's father had stopped there all would have been well. But the old man thought that it would be a fine thing for George to marry well. He proposed a match to him with a rich young lady, older than himself. She was very good, and he in a state of infuriated disappointment. George told her the lie that he loved her; he knew it to be a lie, but he told it. She believed him, and was greatly gratified. In the meantime, her father decided that they must wait for three years, and that he must make his way in the world.

So he went to the bar, and so naturally he went to literature; so he naturally came to the field of Sedan, that Aceldama of so many hopes; and so on that field he met his old, his only love, only to find that the chain of honor dragged him away from her forever.

Would he not have changed places with the dead when she told him the truth; when she looked into his eyes with hers, and said softly, "This is a strange place to meet you, and this is a strange place for you to find me in. I was in town the whole of the horrible day. The German soldiers were very kind to us, but the town was so horrible that I came out, and crept into a house at Fonne de Givonne. I have come across the field where the 17th *de la Ligne* perished, because I wanted to see if I could recognize the body of one of my cousins."

"Your news is good," said George. "You looked coolly for the body of your lover."

"I do not understand you," she said. "You are as rude to me as I used to be to you; but in this ruin we must forget all. My nerve is good, because after the breach between myself and Aime Herbert, who so grossly deceived you, I have entered a nursing sisterhood, and have become used to death in all forms. I have taken my first vows, and I shall take the veil in three months. My father sent Mr. Delaval after me; but I think among these kindly Germans I could have done without his assistance."

"Mr. Delaval said he was your brother.

"Yes, I suppose so. Meanwhile, I have a great friendship for you, and I should like it to be reciprocated. We might both of us do one another some good."

"Mr. Deleval my brother!" said she. "Mr. Delaval is a Pole. I believe known to most police-courts in Europe. He is a splendid spy, and my father employed him, but could get him no papers; he is too well known. Are you married yet?"

"No, not yet."

"It is delicious to meet you here, after all. Look round at these poor innocent young men, lying so quiet; in the presence of death one seems to be always with God. We loved one another once; now your heart has gone to another human being, and mine is given to Heaven.

They stood looking at one another. Their interview had been short, but they had found out something in it; they had found that they cared for one another. Still the man had cast away his on the altar of avarice, and the woman, as women will, had dedicated hers to religion.

A loud noise of talking disturbed them. They retired into themselves. The Bengal officer came up and said: "One of these abominations of percussion shells is lying here unexploded. Come up, Dickson, and look at it."

She took his arm and went with him. One gentle pressure told him the truth. She loved him still.

Delaval had the shell in his hand. As they advanced he was discoursing about it, and holding it aloft. "The percussion fuse in this one has gone wrong," he said. "See, I will throw it down among us, and you shall see that it will not explode."

Before any one could stop the madman, he had done it. There was a great blue flame, and a sound totally different from the report of a cannon. A shattering, broken noise, then smoke, and an instant's silence. Delaval was prostrate, horribly injured about the head, and George Dickson had his left arm torn away, and was crying out for water.

There was a burying party near, across the road, composed mainly of the citizens of the town, who seemed to prefer this dreadful occupation to watching the ruins of their own homes. They came and helped the two wounded men; but a London doctor who was there said that there was no help for either of them.

They carried them in to Givonne, and laid them in a barn, in the straw, side by side. The English doctor attended to George, and he tried to sleep; but the man on the left of him was restless, and, in trying to soothe him, he found it was Delaval, groaning heavily.

"Why, are you hurt, too?" said George. "I am very sorry for that. What a fool you were to play with that shell."

"I did it on purpose," said Delaval. "I saw that she cared for you still. I wished to destroy you. Are *you* badly hurt?"

"I am a miserable cripple for life," said George. "But God knows I forgive you. Why did you do it?"

"I tell you that I saw she cared for you. I love her, and she hates me. I wanted to kill you and her too. Is she dead?"

"No, she was not injured," said George.

"I wish she was. But now that you are utterly ruined it does not so much matter. One comfort is that she will never look at you now."

Delaval died that night, but George was delirious, and did not know it. His head was confused for a long time, and he came to himself very slowly. The first person he knew was his father; he fancied he must be in London, because his father never went out of London on any pretence whatever, and his father, as he thought, would never take the trouble to come ten miles to see him; though he might spend a hundred pounds in sending him a doctor, and scold him violently for the expense afterward. When he saw his father at his bedside he concluded that he must be in London.

But only at first—these walls were not London walls, so bright and so clean—and those leaves tapping at the window were vine leaves, which certainly grow in London, but in a most dingy state. The first information that his father gave him was that he was still at Givonne, and that Paris was besieged.

There was an intense tenderness in his father's manner, which he had never noticed before. He made a guess at the reason of this when his mind fully returned to him. He knew that he had lost his left arm. "And my father," he argued, "thinks that I have forgotten it in my delirium, and hesitates to tell me of it."

The next time that the immovable old face came near his, he threw the remaining arm round the old man's neck, and said, "If I had two arms, father, I would put them both round your neck. Forgive your poor cripple for any sorrow he has caused you."

"My own boy, you have caused me no sorrow. I am going to cause you some. Are you strong enough to bear it?"

"Is Elizabeth dead?"

"Your faithful nurse! God forbid that such a thing should happen. She is close by. But the match between you and Ada is broken of. She has behaved more heartless than I could have conceived. She has refused, do you understand, to marry you after your accident. It is all over, my poor boy."

"Thank God!" said George.

"Are you glad, then?" said his father.

"I don't know yet. Did you say that Elizabeth was here? Send her to me. And, dear father, go away."

When the father came back, a beautiful woman had thrown off her wimple, and had disclosed the magnificent radiance of her hair, which one month afterwards would have been cut away. She said, "I am going to marry your crippled son, sir. I will be a good daughter to you. Try to be a good father to me."

So they took hands and went down the stream of life together, and never separated in thought, mind, or deed.

A Determined Suicide.

A young girl named Durant recently killed herself at Bristol, England, by jumping over the suspension bridge there. The strangest part of the story is the way in which the girl jumped over. She went upon the bridge, and the toll-taker, noticing her loitering about, ordered her off to the other side. Then she went down the hill to the ferry, crossed it, climbed the zigzag on the Clinton side—just beneath the bridge—and again presented herself at the Clinton end of the bridge. She smiled to the toll-taker, tendered a penny, and passed on; but the gate-keeper suspected her and gave chase. The girl had about one hundred yards' start of her pursuer, and ran, as the man says, "like a deer" past the pier and along the bridge itself. When she had gone about a quarter of the way she looked back and again smiled, but did not stop. The man turned round for a moment, and while he did so the girl mounted the trellis work of the bridge, clambered down the rail at the other side, and hung from the footpath only by her hands, her body swinging in the air. The gate-keeper was two or three yards distant when she did so, and he rushed forward and attempted to seize her. "Directly I touched her hands," said the man in his evidence, "she looked in my face and smiled, and then she dropped." This is the tenth suicide which has taken place from the bridge, and the jury suggested that some method of preventing people from climbing the railing should be adopted.

How It Happened.

It is reported in London that the rumor about the Queen's alarming illness had its origin in the following circumstance: In a certain London newspaper office there is a biography of the sovereign, which was written ten years ago, and the editor, with the provident forethought of his class, deemed it desirable that it should be revised and brought down to date. It was given out to one of the staff and duly "revised and corrected." The editor thought it would be well to see the article in type, and he consequently gave it out to be set up. A compositor happened to see the notice when it was in type, read the solemn and affecting announcement with which it opened and immediately circulated the melancholy intelligence. As soon as the story was fully set a-going it traveled in all directions and underwent all sorts of modifications. In one of its forms it reached a "London correspondent," and thus obtained a wide circulation all over the country.

A resident of Sewell's Point, Va., who has been the husband of seven wives, and is the father of twenty-seven children, has obtained a license to marry again.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

A Committee of Citizens Tell How They Arose.

A committee of citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., published a statement setting forth the origin of the late difficulties there. George W. Davenport, a negro, was elected chancery clerk, and was sole custodian of the county seal and the public records. It being discovered that large amounts of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the board of supervisors, and persistently failed to do so; he refused a committee of taxpayers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here that after his flight it was discovered that he had no bond whatever on record. At the October term of the circuit court Dorsey, Davenport and Cardoza were indicted by the grand jury, composed of ten blacks and seven whites. During the inquiry into the offense the books of the county treasurer and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties were stolen. The sheriff is also tax collector and required to give bond in $700,000. He gave a worthless bond, and when its worthlessness was known several of his sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The supervisors' attorney (republican) declared the bond illegal; but the board refused to order a new one. It was generally understood that the board acted under the influence of the sheriff and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office. In November the sheriff published a card calling on the taxpayers to pay up, and saying he would hold the sheriff's office until ousted by the supreme court.

This was the condition of affairs: Taxes amounting to five per cent. of values were due; the sheriff, to whom the taxes were payable, was insolvent and bondless; the board of supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take the measures required by law for the protection of the people; valuable public records and papers, necessary as evidence to convict Cardoza, Davenport and Dorsey on the indictment found against them, had been stolen from the court house, of which the sheriff is by law the keeper. Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal and political friend of those criminals, and besides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records, furnishing evidence of their guilt, and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoilation; and, to all appearances, these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and, in strength of numbers and mutual countenance, were defying the laws of the State and prostituting their offices to their private ends. In this condition of affairs the taxpayers had a meeting, and, as already known, demanded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackson to consult Governor Ames, and Ames issued a proclamation commanding the taxpayers to disperse. Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation a card, signed "Peter Crosby," was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians and barbarians, and calling on his friends to come to the aid of the sheriff and support him.

On the same day Governor Ames, the Adjutant General and *aide* arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, the captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hall and not through his superior officers. On Sunday the taxpayers, contemplating no violent measures themselves and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and confederates, presented to Chancellor Hill (Republican) a bill of injunction against Crosby, acting sheriff, until he should give a bond. The Chancellor prepared an order on Sunday night granting the injunction, which would have been served on Monday morning. While the consultation was being held with Chancellor Hill, A. J. Packer, Governor Ames' Adjutant General, and Crosby came in together, and Crosby was informed it was rumored the negroes of the county would attempt to invade the city upon the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he saw no objection to their coming if they desired. Upon this he was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and the citizens present to send ont orders to them that night to return to their homes, as if such attempt was made much blood would be shed. Crosby promised to do so. Nevertheless, early on Monday morning negroes marched on the city from several roads. The citizens, partly warned the night before, armed and went to the defense of the city. They came in contact with several bodies of armed negroes numbering from 200 to 400 each, on three different roads, and defeated and repulsed each body. It is estimated that from fifty to 100 negroes were killed and wounded, and about thirty more captured, all of whom, excepting four of the leaders, have been released and permitted to go home.

The Mormon, Lee.

John D. Lee, the Mormon who is accused of being the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, was born in Randolph county, Ill., sixty-two years ago. At twenty-four years of age he joined the Mormons, and bought some property at Nauvoo. He went with his brethren to Missouri, and in 1848 left with the first party that settled in Utah. He has had over a dozen wives, besides three or four "sealed" women whom he supports. He says he has taken no wives since the law against it was proposed in 1862. He is the father of sixty-two children, of whom fifty-four are living. Two years ago he was cut off from the church, unjustly, he says. He asserts his innocence of the accusations against him, and is willing to submit his case to a jury of non-Mormons. He has lost almost all of his property. Twenty-four children depend on him, the eldest being sixteen.

Engrafting.

The Titusville *Herald* says: 'James Beach, who met with an accident on the cars about four months ago, by which a large piece of the skin of his leg was torn, has been the subject of the interesting process called engrafting of the skin. In this instance the physician, Dr. Varian, took live skin from the mother and brother of the patient and engrafted it on to the bare part of the wound every week, and thus by degrees the entire denuded surface became covered with a healthy cuticle, and a perfect cure has been the result."

No More Paint.—A young lady in Paris, Kentucky, remarked to a companion in a conversation the other day that she would never paint her cheeks again before attending a funeral. "Why not?" asked her friend. "Because," replied the young lady, "I was painted up when I attended a funeral last summer, and never wanted to cry so bad in my life, and was getting my handkerchief ready, when, glancing around at ——, I saw that coarse, yellow skin of hers through the tear tracks, and it looked horrible. I never had such hard work to hold my tears in since I was born. I'm done painting for funerals."

DIPHTHERIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in a Small Town—Peculiarity of its Attacks.

The village of Conway, Mass., has been afflicted for some time past with malignant diphtheria, and the disease seems to be steadily increasing. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Probably fully two-thirds of the cases are now proving fatal, and parents are becoming greatly alarmed for the safety of their children. The local physicians seem to be entirely unable to successfully grapple with the disease, and the outlook is becoming every day more threatening and discouraging. The disease made its first appearance on the 21st of October, in the family of Gilman P. Hassell, whose little daughter, a remarkably bright and amiable child of ten, died after a short sickness. The next death was on October 29, when William Bement's wife and two children died within a space of twenty-four hours, the mother and one child being buried at the same hour, while the other child died as the funeral services were in progress. The death of Mrs. Bement, and the attending results, were peculiarly sad. She was greatly distressed at the sufferings of her little ones, and, in trying to remove, with her finger, the substance which seemed to obstruct the throat of one of them, her hand was inoculated with the poisonous matter, her arm soon became mortified, and death resulted in a few hours. A sister of Mrs. Bement, living in a neighboring town, arrived soon after to lend her assistance to the family, and, in washing some clothing worn by one of the dead children, both of her hands also became affected, and death resulted after a short season of intense suffering. The third victim from inoculation was a Mrs. Pomeroy, of Easthampton, a sister of Mr. Bement, who intended to remain in the family several weeks, but was attacked in a similar manner to the others, after washing some infected clothing. As soon as the disease appeared she hastened home, hoping that a change of air would restore her health, but she gradually failed, and died in a few weeks. Following the deaths in Mr. Bement's family were three children of George Truesdell, whose deaths occurred October 23, November 22, and December 3. Mr. Truesdell also suffered a severe attack of the disease, which singularly showed itself in ugly cankerous sores on his hands, face, and other portions of his body, as well as in his throat, and his wife, who became greatly reduced by long watching and distress, is now suffering from the disease. One of the saddest deaths was that of the Rev. J. A. DeForest, of the Methodist church, November 28, who buried two bright children, one of them seven and the other three years old, November 17 and 22. A little child of L. P. Ames died November 26, and the mother and her sister are both sick with the disease. Archibald Sinclair lost three children December 1, 4, and 6 respectively, and two children of Robert Stowe died, as did also Mrs. Henry Dill. Although the immediate death of the latter was caused by child-birth, it was believed to be attributable to anxiety in regard to her children, and perhaps a slight touch of the prevailing disease. The number of deaths from diphtheria to date, including two at child-birth, is nineteen, which, in a town of only 1,500 population, is surely a terrible fatality for but little more than a month. The disease generally proves fatal in from three to five days after its first appearance, although some live but a short time after being attacked. In one or two cases the canker, which first generally appears in the throat, has eaten entirely through the side of the neck and made its appearance on the surface. The malady has thus far been confined to three school districts of Burksville, Pumpkin Hollow, and the Center, where the schools have been closed.

The Price of Furs.

A New York fashion journal gives the styles of furs worn this season and the prices, as follows:

Real mink sets, of muff and boa or collar, at $20, $25 and $30.

Real mink sets, very dark and fine, $35, $40 and $45.

Finest eastern mink sets in the market, $50, $60 and $70.

Real Shetland seal sacques, best workmanship, lined with the finest satin, beautifully embroidered, at $70, $80, $95, $105 and $125.

Real Shetland seal sacks, the handsomest that money can purchase or taste suggest, $150.

Real seal sets of muff and boa, $22, $25 and $27.50.

Real Shetland seal sets, elegantly trimmed, at $30, $40 and $50.

French seal sets, with same trimming as the real seal, $7.50, $10 and $13.50.

French lynx sets, best quality, $23, $27 and $30.

French lynx sets, warranted equal to the real, at $7, $8.50, $10 and $13.50.

Real Alaska sable sets, choice quality, $13.50, $15, $17.50 and $20.

Black marten sets, $8.50, $10 and $12.50.

Real ermine sets of muff boa and collar, at $25, $30 and $35.

Imitation ermine sets, same trimming as the real, at $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Imitation mink sets, at $5,50, $6.50 and $8.50.

Real Siberian squirrel sets of muff and boa or collar, at $6.50, $8 and $9.

Real black astrachan sacques, best make, at $18, $25 and $30.

Children's fur sets, many new and elegant designs, from $1.25 to $15 per set.

Children's white coney sacques, $3.50, $4.50, $6, $7.50, $9. White coney caps, with head and wings, $50c. New style white coney hoods, handsomely trimmed, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Caps in the newest styles at reasonable rates.

A Haunted Man.

In the theaters, hotels, and other public places of Boston a man is often seen whose odd demeanor is the subject of much comment. He wears good clothes, has an intelligent appearance, and the speech of an educated man; but his eyes have the unmistakable gleam of insanity. He is always in a hurry, and always inquiring for Charles Garner. This man is Frank A. Smith, and his mania was strangely developed. About five years ago he was in Kansas. In the barroom of a tavern in which he was staying for a few days he got into a quarrel with a bullying frontiersman, and was finally struck by his aggressive opponent. Believing that his life was in danger, he drew a revolver, at which the scared desperado ran out of the room. Smith followed and fired; but the bullet probably did no damage, as the man was not seen that night, nor afterward in that neighborhood. It is supposed that he dared not return to the tavern at once. The excitement of the encounter seriously affected Smith, who was not in good health, and his morbid fancy made him think that he had killed his assailant. He returned to his home in Boston, firmly impressed that he was a murderer. His friends have sought for the missing man in vain, only learning that his name was Charles Garner, and that he was a dissolute vagabond. Smith refuses to be convinced that his delusion is not fact, yet is always looking for Garner, whom he says he is certain he must have "shot entirely out of existence;" In all other resp

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Jan. 6, 1875

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to its crops, solicited.

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A STORY AND ITS APPLICATION.

Or, the borders of the Connecticut Valley lies a territory, rocky and wild, whose people twenty years ago, were like their fathers of happy memory—poor and blessed with many children. The hungry raven passed it hastily by, and even the wild fox refused to make its hole in its hillsides. Through this valley flowed a tiny brook which bore away to the Connecticut river the surplus rain and ill spared soil, the loss of the latter causing the rock surface to spread out wider and wider year by year. A man from "the State of Maine" chanced that way and after frequent libations—not from the brook but at the grocery—told the gaping farmers the brook was their fortune. Some giggled at this, others shook their heads—all agreed he was mad or a fool. Incensed at their verdict, he mounted a whiskey barrel, and gave them a most sensible talk about co-operative unions, utilizing of water power and kindred subjects. When he had ended his speech, the people wished they had not laughed They went to work; the brook was widened; they dammed it above the village. The farmers pulled down their old blue stockings and put all their money in the enterprise—some fifty, some a hundred and some a thousand dollars. They projected a factory and a railroad, and in a very short time completed both. About a year ago a friend of ours passed that place, the second time in twenty years. Twenty-one factories dot that little brook, ten thousand people dwell in or about that village, which twenty years ago did not contain one hundred souls, and the community is one of the wealthiest and most intelligent to be found in the "Netmeg State."

Now we have an object in relating this story, which is but one instance in a thousand. It demonstrates the almost magical effects of manufactories upon a town and community. What they have done for Connecticutt they will do for us in Eastern North Carolina. It is true that in Connecticut they have water power, but then they haven't anything else, excepting enterprise, pluck and industrial skill. With the latter here utilizing our thousand other advantages, in the very region where all the raw material is grown, establishments of the character referred to could be erected with great success. If they can be made to pay in bleak and barren Connecticutt they can be made immensely profitable here

There is but one thing in the way. The lack of ample, sure, quick transportation to the great marts of the world. Capitalists, men of enterprize and business experience have been here by the score and they have all been impressed with our superior *natural* advantages. They see that Nature has planned the site on which Elizabeth City stands to be a great commercial centre and manufacturing town. We have as good a harbor as there is all along the Southern Atlantic Coast. The water courses from here to all the back country for hundreds of miles are all that could be desired. The rivers, bays, sounds, creeks—all are navigable and adapted to vessels of ample size and speed. Everything can be shipped here—can be manufactured here But from here to Norfolk, to Baltimore, to New York, Philadelphia and Boston the transportation facilities are not sufficient. It don't accomodate our present trade much less is it in a coudition to meet an increased demand. *We need a railroad.* Every practical man sees it, feels it, knows it.

Build the Railroad and the Telegraph and then there will be an inducement for capitalists to invest here—to put up manufactories. Do this and Elizabeth City will at once begin to take strides forward—will leave the New England towns far off in the Connecticutt valley long ways in the shade. And all this surrounding country, including every county in this Albemarle section, will begin to improve and prosper, and they never can do so until these things are done.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL.

The new Finance bill that has passed the Senate is entitled "An Act to provide for the resumption of Specie Payments." It has three sections, of which the first authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver as rapidly as possible in the regular denominations; to use this in the redemption of fractional currency, or at his discretion issue such silver coin through the mints, sub treasuries, post offices, etc., at the same time recalling an equal amount of fractional currency. This plan to be pursued until silver has replaced paper for small change. The second section repeals the existing law authorizing a seignorage of five per centum for coining gold bullion.

This, we believe, is in accordance with the best authorities on national policy in this particular. The third section removes the limit to the aggregate amount of the National Bank circulation, permits banking associations to increase their circulation according to law without reference to the aggregate, allows the organization of new associations to any lawful extent, and repeals the provision for the withdrawal and redistribution of the national currency. Farther, when new circulation is thus issued, eighty per centum of the amount in legal tenders, is to be withdrawn, until the whole amount, in legal tenders, outstanding is reduced to 300,000,000. Surplus revenue may be used, or new bonds may be issued in the Treasurer's discretion, to the end that he may have the wherewithal to redeem United States promises in sums not less than fifty dollars at the time specified.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE:—This ever readable magazine begins the New Year under the most favorable auspices and replete with the most attractive features. We see that it is the purpose of the conductors to render it in the future, as in the past, a model of literary and mechanical excellence; and with this view no advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of popular reaping. The Contributions now on hand, or specially engaged, embrace an unusually attractive list of Tales, Short stories, Naratiues, Descriptive Sketches, Papers on Science and Art, Phems, Popular Essays, Literary Criticisms, etc., by talented and well known writers.

In fact, all possible means are taken and with the most encouraging success to supply the public, through this periodical, with a *popular* and yet *une* type of literary enjoyment. The Boston *Journal of Commerce,* well said that "LIPPINCOTT'S displays that taste and editorial ability in its conduct which has given it a reputation second to no other publication in the world." The subscription price is $4.00 a year postage paid. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 714 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

We are gratified to learn that the condition of affairs has very much improved at Washington since the meeting of Congress. The Republican leaders having met and compared views are uniting and harmonizing, agreeing upon a positive, straight forward and sagacious policy and deciding to stand by it. The most important and at the same time the most difficult question was that of the finances. By mutual concessions a good and satisfactory measure has been developed and we believe will be adopted. Conflicting views were reconciled and a policy agreed on resting upon right principles and pointing in the right direction. The outlook is decidedly encouraging. The whole aspect of affairs are beginning to brighten.

There is a Congressional investigation going on unearthing the secrets of a new scandal—the money used to facilitate legislation and lubricate the slow moving mechanism of government in relation to the Pacific Mail. When first discovered the Democrats became exceedingly aleted at the prospect of damaging the Republicans, but as the investigations proceed it is ascertained that, as in the Credit Mobilier case, quite as many Democrats as Republicans are involved, and more mortifying still, that the Democrats were the low priced rascals whose voracious appetites were content to take the *pickings* of the job. The chanticleers of the party don't crow so lustily as they did. Let the honest men of both parties unite in expelling the corrupt men from public life.

The Convention's question is agitating the Democratic press of this State. The party whip of the Bourbon leaders have lashed the *News* at Raleigh, and several other journals into the traces, but the Wilmington *Star* and the Charlotte *Democrat* rebel. They give warning that the *people* "want a little rest from agitation." The *Star* pronounces it a suicidal movement, and the editor of the *Democrat* says:" "We have voted the Democratic ticket from the time we were 21 years old to the present, but Democracy and States Rights do not now ask for a Convention to amend the present State Constitution."

The distiguished philanthropist GERRETT SMITH, of Peterboro, N. Y. died very suddenly on the 28th ult., aged 78. His name is indelibly associated with the anti-slavery struggle and with the philanthropies of the day. Inheriting great wealth, he continually gave away large sums for all kinds of objects. During the past twenty years it is believed his benefactions aggregated half a million of dollars. Instead of concentrating his generosity on one or two objects, he scattered his bounties in all directions. Not only was he a philanthropist but he was a man of opinions and a propagandist. On the rostrum and in the press he never omitted an opportunity to arrest public attention and to try to make the people think.

Just as we expected, the Democracy are missing their opportunity. Lacking in patriotism and ruled by partisanship they are already trying to shrink the responsibility thrust upon them. Instead of acting affirmatively they are moving negatively—hoping to build upon the incapacities and mistakes of their opponents rather than upon their own merits. The truth is, they are afraid to show their hands. In the meanwhile the Republicans are reorganizing and preparing in good earnest for the struggle of 1876.

Turners North Carolina Almanac for 1875 is on our table. This is its 38th year of publication, and as a statistic and historical record is invaluable to every North Carolinian. It is published at Raleigh by JAMES H. ENNIS. For sale at Mellick's Book Store in Elizabeth City. Price only 10 cents.

A cotemporary defines a cynic as "one who sins."—*Ex.*

By the same rule, is a stoic one who rows, and a Spartan one who spars?

Well, the holidays are over and those who were imprudent in over indulgence of appetite have been paying the penalty of worrying down too many of the "good things" usually prepared for the occasion that comes "just once a year." The malignant turkey, the cynical cranberry, and the sardonic sardine, have wreaked their vengeance upon a few of their *too admiring* friends—afflicting some with the gobling of the gobbler. And this has occurred all over the land. Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year come so close upon each other that those who lack the courage to say *no* to appetite are apt to have a spell of suffering after. But then it makes a good time for the doctors and druggists. The pleasant appetite tempters must be followed by pills and lotions, and for a time the mortar and pestle daintily wave!

The editor is foolish who drops the pen and takes up a club as an argument agaiust his enemies. The act is an unmistakable confession that he is unable to accomplish anything as a writer. This was the case with a newspaper man named BYERLY at New Orleans a few days ago. He got into a controversy with Ex. Gov. WARMOUTH. He dropped his pen and attacked the Governor with a club. In self defense the latter slew him with a pocket knife. He was arrested but acquitted.

We believe in and advocate the liberty of the press. In the advancement of all that is true and noble and progressive, it ought to be untrameled But liberty is not licence. The freedom exercised by such papers as the Chicago *Times,* the New York *Sun* and the Raleigh *Sentinel*—publications that are typical of all that is offensive in jonrnalism—is not promotive of the peace or good order of society or the country.

We notice that the Senate has confirmed JOSHUA B. HILL to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. We have the pleasure of Mr. HILL'S acquaintance and know him to be a gentleman in every sense of the term. The duties of his office will be faithfully and impartially performed.

In Worcester the other day Mr. Rogers and his wife were opposing candidates for the school committee in the Second Ward. Mr. Rogers was nominated by the citizens and Mrs. Rogers by the independents. She beat him two to one. *Sun.*

And served him right. A man who runs for office against his wife is a fool.

WESTON, the great "walkest," has accomplished it at last. He had repeatedly attempted to walk 500 miles in six days and as often failed. Week before last he made another effort in New Jersey and succeeded. It is a wonderful feat.

The reason why women's teeth decay earlier than men's is because of the friction of the tongue upon them.—*Ex.*

A slander—a mistake. It is because of the sweetness of their lips.

Felonious Indians at Dallas, Oregon, have developed a singular kleptomania—that of stealing axes.—*Exchange.*

That is they are practicing the trick of taking axes without axing the owner's leave.

Boston advises a convention of bald men to be held in a few weeks.—*Ex.*

Can the object be to revive the old wig party?

It wasn't PATRICK HENRY, but a Tyrrell county maiden, who said: "Give me Eli, or give me death."

The Department of Agriculture returns make the cotton product of 1874 a little over 3,500,000 bales,

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
E. City, Pasquotank Co.
Jan. 4th, 1875

Commissioners met to-day; present, Dr. P. John, chairman, Geo. W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

The jurors for first and second week of February term were drawn. (will appear next week.)

The following orders were allowed: Broderick and Smith, $84.50, for furnishing Poor House for December; G. B. Thompson, P. A. Hinton and J. M. White, $2 each for services as township trustees; Emanuel Davis $12 for six days as trustee; J. M. White $15 for two years rent for house in Newland for township purposes; W. F. Pool $30 for six State cases; W. W. Griffin $21.50 for lumber for bridges; Samuel Waters $17.50 for wood furnished Poor House; L. C. Dashiel $4 for services as township clerk; Thos. Gaskins $12 for supplies to Poor House; C. W. Smith $6.20 for witness tickets surrendered; Dr. P. John $44.75 for printing, advertising and blanks furnished Register, Probate Judge &c.; W. A. Price $39.90 for boarding persons in jail &c.; Thomas P. Wilcox $69.40 for transcribing, and A. W. Morgan $20 for repairing Knob's Creek road.

It was agreed for the consideration of $2 to sell to W. F. Pool the interest of the county in the old road opposite Mrs. Heath's extending into the Pasquotank river. A deed was made and executed.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN,
THOS P WILCOX, Chm'n,
Clerk.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
Jan. 4th, 1875.

Board met. Present Hon. Wm. A. Harney, Mayor; Dr P John, Geo W Bell, M B Culpepper and L C Dashiell, Commissioners.

The following orders were allowed; J H Miskell $1,63 for hatchet purchased, Pendleton & Grandy $2 for boarding indigent travelers, D. B. Bradford & Co. $3,90 for furnishing wicks and lamp chimney's. Hugh Cale $18, for lighting street lamps during Conference, J. W. Walker $15 for posts furnished corporation and Dr. W. Unnderwood $10 for over valuation in property.

It was agreed to sell the corporations interest in what is known as the old county road extending into the river opposite Mrs. Heaths to W. F. Pool, the price offered being $5.

On motion adjourned.

WM. A. HARNEY, Mayor
W. F. POOL, Sec'y pro tem.

Insurance Agency.

Not long since we noticed in our columns the prompt payment of the death claim of Duncan King, Esq., of Bladen county, who, about three years ago, effected an insurance on his life, at the agency of Mr. Jno. W. Gordon, of this city. We learn that Mr. Gordon has recently paid another loss, this time at Snow Hill, Greene county, being that of Captain Jas. H. Albritton, who it may be remembered, was fatally stabbed while endeavoring to quell a drunken brawl near Conwayboro, S. C., during the past summer. Captain Albritton had made but one semi-annual payment on his policy, which dated 24 Feb, '74, and was in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. By reference to the advertisement of this first class company, in another column, it will be seen that in all points which go to make an institution of the kind reliable, and a policy in it desirable, the success of this company hast been so marked and extraordinary as well to cause the "veterans" to look to their laurels and enquire into its secret.—And while, no doubt, much is due to the energy and activity of its corps of efficient officers, and live agents, still this unexampled success must in a greater measure be attributed to the popularity of the Reserve Plan, of which the company makes a specialty, and which is secured by copyright; for whatever may be the criticisms of cotemporaries, and the sneers of rivals, the plan *is* popular. That it does so commend itself is proved by the fact that of all the policies of the company, taken in the State during nearly two years that Mr. Gordon has represented it, *only one* has been issued on any other plan. From a careful examination we have concluded to take a policy ourselves on this plan, and would recommend it to the careful consideration of all contemplating insurance. See advertisement in another column.—*Wilmington Reporter.*

Modern Women

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among these diseases in which this wonderfull medicine has worked cures as if by magic and, with a and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lach of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED.

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro., Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Sts., Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st., 1875, 1yr.

J. W. ETHERIDGE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 38-tf

State of North Carolina } Special proceed-
County of Dare. } ings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Defs. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court, at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 23th 1874.
Wm. D. Chaddic, Clerk.
29—6 w.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.
A. L. PENDLETON.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Jan. 6th 1875 -3m.

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.
Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

E. C. & N. R. RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Elizabeth City on Tuesday, the 12th day of January 1875 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the Election of nine directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. A. GREENLEAF.
27-td, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Monday, the 18th day of January 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 9600 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jackson Patent," supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Bliven and others, supposed to contain about 40 acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM. T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
Per JOHN Q. HOMER, Deputy.
Manteo, Dare Co., Dec. 12th. 1874. 26-4

Great Colsing Out

SALE OF THE FINEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124 Church Street, Norfolk Va.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,
182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all shades, which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5. also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address or application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,

182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,
"OLD BEE HIVE."

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan competing with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to
JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building, or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
29-tf. Hertford, N. C

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
for 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pges, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more an 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, ith Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.
Address
27-3m. JAMES VICK, Rochester, NY

State of North Carolina } In Superior Court;
Camden County. }

Geo. W. Charles, Adm'r of F. D, Bunnell Sr., Deed;

Against

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

J M. Bunnell, F D Bunnell Jr., Jno Bunnell, Mary O Bunnell, and Derrick Bunnell. (of full age), Thos L H Bunnell and Andrew J. Bunnell (minor) by their Guardian.

Summons and Petition having been filed in this cause in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden County on the 15th of December 1874 and it appearing to the Court that all the Defendants above named are non residents of the State of N. C; Notice is hereby given to them to appear at the office of the Clerk of said County at the Court House on the 30th day of January 1875 and Plead, Demur or answer or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them and a decree for the sale of the land made as asked for.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk S. C. Camden County.
27-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.
Also a large Stock of the
House Furnishing Goods
Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADES.

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

THE ALDINE COMPANY'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ALDINE: THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

This splendid enterprize is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portrait "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The Art Union feature also promises great and beneficent results, in aronsing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

SUTTON'S

Leisure-Hour Miscellany.

To be completed in 40 parts, issued fornightly.

Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steel for the London Art Journal.

REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach, engravings never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of

The London Art Journal,

Each part will contain 26 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A superb tittle page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a worthy representation of the "The Aldine Press" which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

At a Cost of 25 Cents a Part.

Parts I, II, & III are Just Published.

THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at $1 each. Reproducing the best full-page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing, will be entirely beyond competition in price or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest periodical of its price which has won in a marvelously short time, a world-wide reputation.

GEMS FROM THE ALDINE,

specially assorted for

Scrap Book Illustrations & Drawing Class Copies.

A large collection of pictures of different size and on almost every conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, contains 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

SCRAP BOOKS

A splendid assortment of SCRAP BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holliday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentlemen or lady, old or young.

No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 250 pp. 12x16 inches..... $5.00
No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 500 pp. 12x16 inches..... 7.00
No 3. Full moroco, beveled boards, gilt, inte. and antique, very rich, 500 pp..... 12.00
Lettered to order in gold at 25 cents each
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of The Aldine have prepared impressions of many of there most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautiful tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.

27 subjects, 12 x 15 in., 25c.; with glass, 50c
Six of this size for $1.00, when selection is left to publishers.
6 subjects, 10 x 12½ in., 20c.; with glass, 45c.
7 subjects, 6¼ x 8½ in., 15c.; with glass, 40c.
12 subjects, 14 x 19 in., 50c.; with glass, 1.00.
Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for price.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
THE ALDINE COMPANY.
58 Maiden Lane, New York

J. E. Lippitt, T. B. Lippitt. T. B. Henderson.

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Lippitt's Wharf, So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C,

SOLICITS consignments of all kinds Country Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guarauteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandise, promptly filled. All Shipments covered by Insurance from delivery to Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and Shippers interest fully protected.

REFER TO
1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N, C.,
R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C.,
Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE!

Office of the Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, First District of North Carolina,
South Mills N. C., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Having been appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the First District of North Carolina, all applications for Licenses to retail Liquor or manufacture Tobacco should be made direct to me.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
27-4t. Deputy Collector.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient, and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of slight colds they soon become deep seated and the remedies which is applied at the onset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City; Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.
ADAMS & CHANDLER.
Contractors.
E. City, Dec. 22nd. 1871. 27-tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank county will meet at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Thursday of January, 1875, being the 7th day of the month, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue 3 days. All persons desiring to teach a public school including those now holding certificates from this Board, should be present for examination, as no Teacher can receive an order for wages for a School taught under the present law from the Public School funds without a certificate.

This the 16th. day of Dec. 1874
WALTER F. POOL,
27-td. Chm'n Board of Examin

WONDER

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter at our risk by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 324 Wabash av. Chicago

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PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT

Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with illustrations.

It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 176 William St. N. Y.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

enting my list of lands and other for sale I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility, and in the arability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has one buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out

NORTH CAROLINIAN
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1875.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
F. B. Blanire & Co.,
Woolf's.
Dr. Rauf K. Speed.
J. W. Ethelidge.
Private Boarding House.
Co. Notice.
Metropolitan Life Ins Co.

Local and Personal.

☞Patrons and friends! As we enter upon the New Year of 1875, we salute you with the heartfelt wish that it may be a happy and a prosperous year to all. Let us resolve to do our full duty; to accomplish more for Progress and for Truth, and to aid every movement, the object of which, is to elevate and improve the condition of our fellow men. Then we will not have lived in vain.

A large lot of of stylish prints just received at Fowler's.

Quite an assortment of jet plated and solid gold Jewelry at Fowler's.

☞Judge EURE will hold Court in Currituck on next Monday the 11th inst.

☞Mr. MUNDEN will accept our thanks for a copy of the Convention bill presented to the House. It ought not to pass.

☞An excellent remedy for chaps will be found by mixing two spoonfuls of borax and half an ounce glycerine with some water. Apply it twice a day.

☞He who violates a pledge to which he has written his name, strikes down his own honor with his own hand.

☞We call special attention to the card of J. W. ETHERIDGE, recently of Dare County, now of Norfolk, Va. Mr. ETHERIDGE is so well and favorably known in Eastern Carolina that he needs no special endorsement from us.

☞The "Practical Hints on Learning a trade" will appear in due season. We are crowded this week, but the article is of that character that will not become stale. It is full of good points.

☞A young cotemporary, who speaks from the "primmer of experience" declares that the "voice of nature" is particularly distracting when in the middle of the night he is arroused, and, clutching for the paragoric bottle, finds it gone.

☞We are not afraid of investigation, nor do we hesitate to embrace good ideas and adopt practical suggestions, come from whom they may. Our motto ever has been to

"Note upon truth wherever found,
On christian or on heathen ground,
Among our friends, among our foes,
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

☞We love the bivalves—who does not? And OVERTON just across from the "Albemarle House" is the man who "fixes them up" in good style. As we occasionally drop in and "take a few," we cannot resist blessing the poet who first immortalizes the "gentle beast."

Oysters! I'would need the genius of a Shelley
To fitly hymn these treasures of the sea
Delicious dabs of appetising jelly;
Sources of epigastric extacy.

☞Dr. M. WIEL, of Berlin, Prussia, paid our city a visit last week As an oculist and optician he stands eminent high and during his visit here gave many of our citizens practical evidence of his skill. He makes what are called the Brazilian Pebble Glasses which are a step superior article and give universal satisfaction. Thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy and diseases of the eye, he is prepared to adapt galsses to each particular case.

☞Among the prominent Northern visitors since our last notice are D G Bush and daughter of Bellefont, Pa., Dr W A Greenleaf, and daughter of New York, Dr W H Fuller of Auburn, N Y, Judah Whitcomb, of Horse Heads, N. Y, John McDowell of Milroy, Pa. Gen W H. Adams, of Washington, D. C., C. Chandler, of Newark, N. J., C. Townsend and wife of Philadelphia, W. C. McCutcheon, of Philipsburg, M T Bredrick wife and daughter of Havana, N Y, Thornton Corbrow of Philadelphia, Pa; Aaron Lippincoat, Moorestown, N. J., Harry T. Greenleaf, and John Greenleaf, New York

☞We were favored a few days ago with a visit from our old friend M. V. GILBERT, now of the Raleigh *Era*. It was his first visit in four years and he expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the favorable changes and improvements accomplished and in progress. Mr. GILBERT is an excellent writer and he also wields the pen of a ready writer." We were glad to find him enjoying the very best of health and to learn that his prospects are encouraging. Open-hearted, generous to a fault—ever ready to serve a friend, and with more than ordinary qualifications for usefulness, we shall ever feel a deep interest in his success and prosperity.

☞The longer we live the more are we impressed with the importance of every man adopting the *cash system*. Yielding to the blandishments and seductions, the wiles and incantations of the syren CREDIT has seriously crippled business men, indeed has about ruined everybody. Debt is and has ever been a tyrant. It causes immense unhappiness and distress. Now as all are commencing a new year, let them resolve to adopt the *pay as you go* plan. Let it become the common rule among all, and it can easily be done. The failure of one man to pay embarrasses ten, perhaps twenty other men. Think of it, and then act upon it. *Pay up* and KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

☞For the past three years, real estate has been flat in and about Eliz. City The rail road agitation and prospect is reviving it. The property of the late Col. BURGESS was sold last week by the executor at public sale. The different houses and lots brought at least 30 per cent more than they would have done two months ago.

☞It is to our interest in Elizabeth City to encourage manufacturing. We must offer every reasonable inducement to capitalists to visit us and to embark in business here. The railroad will do much in accomplishing the first; we have it in our power to very materially aid in the latter. Let the Town authorities say: "Gentlemen: We fully appreciate the importance of Factories. To encourage you in investing here we will pass an Ordinance exempting from all Corporation taxation for ten years, every manufacturing establishment erected from this date within the city limits that gives regular employment to twenty persons." Let this exemption extend of course only to the building and the machinery used in manufacturing. What would be the result? With the railroad once built, at least ten men would be induced to invest here to one that would do so without the exemption. Each man would necessarily erect a residence for himself, and very soon put up houses for the families of his employees. All these adding to the taxable improved property of the city, would more that quadruple the difference, besides increasing every department of trade and business. There are cases where liberality is economy and a generous public spirit returns a rich harvest, and this is one of them.

☞We are for Eliz. City and Pasquotank county first, for this Congressional District second and for the outside world next. We say this in reply to certain strictures upon what we have written in reference to the Canals. The interest of all our people at this end of the line are suffering, and while we indulge in no vituperations against those controlling and managing the canals—even admitting that they may be doing the very best they can—our duty to our people demands that we agitate improvements that will relieve them and place our town and county in a condition to advance and develop; to induce capital and enterprise to settle among us and utilize the advantages that are lying dormant for want of better transportation. We are the friend of progress, the advocate of liberal ideas in reference to questions of internal improvement and we hold that the public good is paramount to every individual selfish interest. Time is too precious to be wasted. In this fast age *it is money*. We can't afford to sit still, resting satisfied with a transportation that consumes from twelve to fifteen hours to travel a distance that ought to accomplished in three! *We won't do it*, and the majority of our people are beginning to feel just as we do about it.

Local Port-Folio.

A word in season—winter. Perpetual motion—some people's tongues. Something about milk—water. The kind of sweetmeats found in the ark—preserved pairs. Make unsatisfory meals—domestic broils. The best reply to folly—silence. A bootless enterprize—going barefoot. The best throw of dice—throw them away.

Local Briefs.

Be careful now to write it 1875.—Capt WATERS is some on turnips. He has shown us one measuring 27½ inches and weighing 8¼ pounds, Who can beat him? —The flags and sails of over a dozen sea going vessels in our harbor indicate increasing business—We learn of several accidents from the use of gunpowder during the late "festive" season.—That portion of the BUNNELL's estate known as the "George town" property was sold by the Administrator on the 24th ult. at public sale. Purchaser T. D. Pendleton. Price $1800.—There will be a grand Trotting Race on the Fair Ground Track on Tuesday next, the 12 inst. —"Snow, beautiful snow" on the last day of December, and January 1st the coldest day of this year.—There is a demand for houses in the City. A number of new ones have been erected, but more are wanted.—The young folks are enjoying themselves, having a pleasant ball at the "Albemarle House" every few nights.—Prof. GASKILL is still in the city giving lessons in Diaphanic Painting, and is meeting with good success.—The Jurors for February term were drawn on Monday. The names will be announced next week.—The Board of Education met yesterday.—The County Examiners commence their examinations to morrow.—The railroad contractors are on their way. They have been delayed by the weather in getting here with their horses, carts, &c.

Business Locas.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1875 for sale at P. W. Melick's Book Store 27—4t

R for the Races!

There will be a race on the Fair Ground Track at this place on Tuesday January 12th at 2½ o'clock P. M. for a Purse of Two Hundred dollars. A. F. Luther of Norfolk enters S'l. G. Bob, and John Baley enters B. G. Jake. The race to be mile heats, best three in five to harness.

Price of admission 50 cents; children half price.

AT PRIVATE SALE, a Cottage Bedstead, one Cottage sett Furniture one Cooking Stove and two Heating Stoves. Apply at once to Mrs. Asbury Johnson, Pennsylvania Avenue.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

A large quantity of Flour direct from the manufacturers just received at Brodrick & Smith's. Call and examine our new brands: Brodrick Family, Brodrick Extra, Pasquotank Family, Roanoke Extra, Tar State Extra, etc. We now offer at further reduced rates and *warrant* every brand. 24-2w

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

MARRIAGES.

PENDER—LEARY.—At the residence of Mr. John W. Harrell, near Hamilton, N. C., Dec. 8th, 1874, by T. B. Haughton, Mr. Jos. J. Pender to Miss Harlett N., daughter of the late Dr. John E. Leary.

BAGLEY—SAUNDERS.—At the residence of Reuben Saunders, Plymouth, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1874, by T. B. Haughton, Mr. Stephen D Bagley to Miss Martha Roina Saunders

BELFOUR—MASON—At Grace Church Plymouth, N. C. Dec. 23rd 1874, by Rev. T. B. Haughton, Mr. James F. Belfour to Miss Nancy I. Mason.

MEADS—EVES—At the residence of the brides, father in Salem, this county, on the 30th of Dec. 1874, by Rev. P. W. Meads, Mr. John B. Meads to Miss Atta, daughter of Joseph Eves Esq.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTENT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at DR. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BIL. WHITE SILVER
Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a
Perpetual World's Fair,
a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarter ly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000 &c., &c.

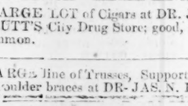
EVERY BOND
purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in the $.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

D. S. S. T. CO,



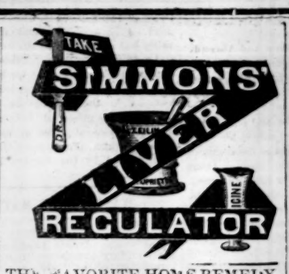
CARRYING U. S. MAIL
From Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va.

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gaines," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily fromsunrise to sundown. For further information apply to
W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent
Norfolk, Va

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the controll of
JOHN DETRICK,
of Norfolk: who proposes to keep a first class
LAGER BEER
SALOON,
and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated BEER of
THOMAS BECK, & SON,
will be kept at 5cts. per glass—and pure Gibson, and other WHISKEYS, basides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewig and Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a call from every one.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

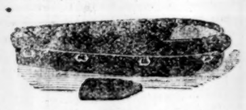
Effectual Specific
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, '874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish
METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS
of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Cofinns as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhans Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 42 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.
WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Insures every desirable kind of Life Policy, *Inland and Stock.*
Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*
Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.
☞Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE.

Surgeon Dentist.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN
E. G. KELLY, President.
Office, 116, Maiden Lane,
Manufactured by the
E. G. KINGLEY'S
HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.
Standard White Silver Light Oil
LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,
CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.
Prepared for immediate use,
PAINTS ALL COLORS.
$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.
Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail

English Roof Paint,	50 cts. per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00 "
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50 "

Address,
NEW YORK CITY OIL CO
6m 116 Maiden La ,Y

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH.

WATER ST REET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For argains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50
Special Terms for Permanent Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:
Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.
On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.
Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.
Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomedations afforded.
BRODERICK & SMITH
Agts.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.
WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.
WATER WHITE IN COLOR.
FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

It burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.
TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON
113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

PROF. S. K. GASKILL,

TEACHER OF ANTIQUE OR DIAPHANIC PAINTING ON GLASS,

is now stopping at the Albemarle House and will call individually on the different families in this city, show samples of work, and solicit pupils. 27-1t.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jno. L. Hinton.
JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 23 1874.—6 m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and see the arrangements & prices gh. Command in exchange No credit so any Cash system enables to sell at very short profits Let and live price at Fowler's Cash and one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets Tables, Floor & Oil Cloths, etc. Fowler sorts of cheap & shoes, assortment pt coats, etc. Try me.

GO TO
Fowler's
for all kinds of Dry Goods his assortment of fancy Silk Mohairs, dress goods, Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Braded Gimp & Fringe Yake Fancy Ribbons Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Fancy &c., all White Goods, White Call & Hosiery, Perfumery, ity and Soaps, Fine Cutlery, shown at bottom prices. ure. examine the price with the qual Fowler keeps best calicoes and sell at reasonable pleasing market profits. Ladies prefer dealing at one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc., Go to Fowler A full supply of Point Calico always on hand. Abraham Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

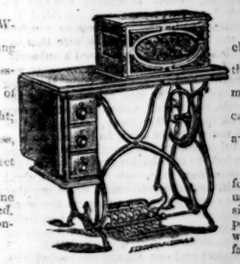
Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.
-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get Good Goods
The only place to get Good Goods
THE
Largest & B
ected Stock of
Spring & Summer Good
in the City can be found a
my store cor. Main & Water Sts
E. City, consisting of the following
Goods, viz;
Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k
SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soleine cloth,
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth,
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the
and cheapest in the place, remember the
goods are the cheapest, it pays better
buy good goods and they can only
ound at the right place and
that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

REMINGTON.



The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.
It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Address Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
REMINGTON S. M. Co. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
REMINGTON AG'L Co., Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St., S Machine,

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, ON BOAD STREET, IN THE BASEMENT OF THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our Goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C, Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy
2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality*. Composted with muck or marle *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate*. Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.
Flour and meal will be constantly kept on handfor sale.
11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For once, go down to JOHNSON'S HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate,
Beyond their power of retention,
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Light and Heavy Soils.

A paper was read before the American Farmers' Club as follows: A fair crop of excellent wheat may be produced on a light, sandy soil; but such land will not furnish a congenial sub-bed for growing wheat. Barley, for example, may be raised on light, mucky soils; but some other crops may be produced on such land with far more profit, as a mucky and peaty soil is deficient in those elements of fertility which make a congenial soil for barley. As all soils are spoken of by working farmers as either heavy or light, the proprietor of a grain farm will always select land that is neither too heavy nor too light. There is a grade of soils between the heavier and the light which it is always desirable to secure. Yet where the choice lies between light and very heavy, it will be more satisfactory in every respect to choose the heavy land, as such ground will be found more congenial to a larger number of crop plants than the light soil. Besides this, the heavy soil is susceptible of being brought to a higher state of fertility than the very light land, and the fertility can be maintained from year to year with less labor and fertilizing material than where the soil is so light and porous that the elements of fertility are not retained for the use of growing plants. When a supply of phosphatic, nitrogenous, or other fertilizing matter is incorporated with a heavy soil, larger than is essential to meet the requirements of the growing plants, the adhesive, argillaceous portion of the seed-bed envelops the valuable elements of fertility and retains the minute atoms until the numerous spongioles of crop plants spread through the soil the succeeding season, and lay hold of and appropriate the rich pabulum that has long been held in store. The intelligent proprietor of a grain farm, if he has adopted a system of progressive agriculture, chooses a judicious rotation of crops. Here, also, the important principle of adaptation must be strictly observed. On the heavier kinds of lands the following rotation system will be found quite satisfactory in nearly every respect, namely: Indian corn, barley, oats, wheat, and red clover. The crop of red clover should be plowed under the next year after seeding. On some grain farms the system of rotation is varied from the foregoing, thus: Indian corn, oats, rye, and red clover. In some locations rye straw is so valuable at markets in certain cities, that certain farmers prefer to raise rye instead of wheat, as an remunerative price is received for the straw, together with the returns for the grain, will greatly preponderate over the profits of a crop of wheat on the same ground. Besides this, there is no other crop among the cereals with which the seed of red clover can be sown with the same assurance that there will be "a good catch" as with rye. A crop of clover in a judicious rotation is more valuable and more important than a crop of rye or wheat. Red clover will "catch" satisfactorily in some instances with wheat, oats, or barley. But as oats and barley are so liable to yield such a heavy and dense burden of leaves near the ground, the young clover is often in danger of being smothered to a ruinous extent.

Advice to Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farming operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales and purchase all kind of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields or orchards.
7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or moldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth all their lifetime.

Farm Hints.

The best soil for wheat is rich clay loam.

Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed.

Clover turned under makes just such a bed.

The best seed is plump, heavy, oily and clean.

About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed.

The drill puts the seed in better and cheaper than broadcasting.

From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.

If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if broadcast, two bushels.

One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.

For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seeds, not until it has hardened.

Cutting and Storing Grafts.

There is no better time to cut grafts than at the commencement of winter. If these bunches or bundles are now placed on end in a box, with plenty of damp moss between them and over the top, they will keep in a cellar in good condition, and any sort may be selected and withdrawn without disturbing the rest by reading the projecting label. We have never found sand, earth, sawdust, or any other packing substance so convenient, clean and easily removed as moss, for protecting grafts. It is needful, however, to keep an occasional eye to them, to see that the proper degree of moisture is maintained—which should be just enough to keep them from shriveling, and no more.

Mexican Cannibals.

The Alcalde of a small village in Chihuahua, a mountainous region of Mexico, had been for some months observed to meet his friends late at night at a house in the outskirts of the town, for supper and a genial outpouring of wit. The principal dish at these gatherings was usually compounded of the savory flesh of swine or kids. To this there could be no possible objection; and the Alcalde, being the principal authority of the place, was naturally free from any questions concerning the late hours and strange orgies which he and his cronies were said to indulge in. But one day a neighbor, an Indian woman, missed her little three-year-old child, and at once, in Mexican-Indian fashion, began to accuse every one in the vicinity of sorcery. She had already selected several unfortunates as agents in her child's sudden disappearance, and one or more of them would doubtless have been burned alive had not another, and still another, and yet another neighbor, on succeeding days, reported the losses of their tender infants. Great excitement ensued; and at last suspicion fell upon the midnight suppers of the Alcalde and his companions. The "political chief" of the section was summoned. Armed with his superior authority, he penetrated the secrecy of the Alcalde's mystic rendezvous, and there discovered the heads and bones of thirteen children. The Alcalde confessed that the missing infants had been barbecued, or roasted whole, and the cannibals, ere they were hanged—for speedy vengeance was their portion—told the political chief, with fiendish joy, that "had he ever tasted the roast he would have joined the infernal association." This story all the respectable papers of the City of Mexico vouch for, and the children in Chihuahua are not allowed to leave their parents' houses even to play about the doors.

A GRAND THING.—A scheme has been set on foot with the view of encouraging in the public schools of Shetland the industrial and domestic training of girls, especially in the necessary branches of plain sewing, mending, darning, and other useful household arts. It is expected that there will shortly be fifty schools in existence in the islands.

According to official statistics just published, there were 5,275 suicides in France in 1872.

A BRAZILIAN ROMANCE.

Marriage of the Daughter of a Diamond King—Extraordinary and Enthusiastic Account of an Astonishing Display—How the Invitations Were Sent, and the House Decorated.

The hour is midnight, says a Brazilian correspondent, and I have just come in a trifle jaded, but before retiring I propose, while yet the facts are vivid in my mind, to give you some account of a wedding I attended this evening. It was a wedding, I make bold to say, the like of which was never celebrated on either continent. The high contracting parties to the marriage were Malia, only daughter of De Souza Cabral, the great diamond king of South America, and George Arthur Throckmorton, a native of Kentucky, United States of America, who, for the past five years, has been successfully engaged in railroading in this country, with headquarters at Rio Janeiro. De Souza Cabral is principal owner of nine of the richest diamond mines in South America, and from them, in the aggregate, he derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000. His interests in gold mines probably amounts to as much more, and I am cognizant of the fact that last August he sold a one-tenth interest in the celebrated Bahia mine—of which, until then, he had been sole proprietor, for $3,500,000, gold. His diamond interests in South Africa and Siberia he lately established under oath (in some legal proceedings before court in Minas Geraes) at the enormous sum of $50,000,000! He has, besides, a great *penchant* for real estate, and I was but recently informed by one of his agents, a thoroughly trustworthy man, that Cabral's rental in London and Glasgow alone yield over £150,000 annually. In 1868 he purchased the patent of a machine for making eyelets, from a poor fellow whom he found starving in a garret at Maranham, for such a bagatelle as $183. To-day the machine is extensively used all over the world, and Cabral draws $2,500 a day from this source alone. And then there are his sewing machine royalities that yield him $5,000 a day. [The correctness of this last item is vouched for by a friend of mine, who is the manager of the leading sewing machine company in Brazil.] Indeed, it is easy to tell what he is interested in, but hard to think of something, that is anything, in which he is not. It would be a puzzle to name a leading railroad in South America or England in which he has not a stake. He takes in something over a million and a half a year from his steamship stock, and probably twice as much more from other sources. A cool, clear-headed man of sixty, six feet high, straight as an arrow, with an eye like an eagle, a judgment as unerring as fate and a decision as quick as the lightning, with superb nerve, unconquerable boldness, and an apparent incapacity for blundering, De Souza Cabral stands to-day the wealthiest man on the globe. He was lately asked by an intimate friend, in my presence, if he had any conception of the sum total of his possessions. He thought for a moment and then quietly replied: "I could not swear that I was not worth—presuming that I could realize on all my property—$50,000,000,000." He made this astounding exhibit with perfect *sang froid*, but I must confess that as he spoke I felt something very like pity for him. I could not but think how specially difficult it might be for him to satisfactorily solve the problem of the camel and the needle's eye.

I would not have devoted so much space to the father of the bride of this evening were it not for the fact that otherwise the account that follows of the wedding might be received with incredulity. The bridegroom, young Throckmorton, is descended from one of the oldest families of the "blue grass country," as he loves to call it. He came to Brazil with a matter of half a million in his own right, and since has prospered famously, so that to-day he cannot be worth less than $6,000,000. But a poor pittance in comparison with his father-in-law's overwhelmingly gigantic fortune, but still quite sufficient to relieve him from the imputation of marrying the fair Malia Cabral for money. He met her first a year ago at a ball at Pernambuco, and the result was a case of love at first sight on both their parts (at least, so "they say"). They make an exceedingly prepossessing couple—he tall, broad-shouldered, yellow of hair and mustache, and she a tiny, graceful, lovely-faced brunette.

And now if I had but the pen of a ready writer to describe to you in fitting terms the unqualified and immeasurable pomp and circumstance of their wedding. But, alas, I cannot, and as I cast about for a beginning of my narrative, I am much embarrassed with the riches that waits to be treated of. There were the invitations, for instance. They were written on parchment by artistic hands, in quaint text, exquisitely illuminated. Instead of being inclosed in paper envelopes they were sent to their favored recipients each in its dainty box of sandal-wood. These boxes, 1,000 in number, were manufactured to order expressly for this wedding at Canton. Each one of them was furnished with a lock and key of solid gold, was exquisitely carved with Cupids and hearts and other designs appropriate to the occasion, and cost $150. My own invitation lies beside me as I write, and I catch the delicate scent of the sandal.

The residence of the great Diamond King, at which the wedding took place, is situated a little over half a mile from Diamentina, which is, you know, the chief town of the diamond district. I may attempt to describe its magnificence in another letter; let it suffice to say now that the house is the complete realization of the ideal castles of the regulation English novels; and that the grounds connected with it are the last expression of nature at her loveliest reinforced by art at its most consummate. This evening the place seemed a paradise. Wax candles by the thousands, each caught and held in its place by a bronze figure, flooded the rooms within and the miles of grounds without, with a soft yet brilliant light. Here and there, on the green slopes, or in the rustic bowers, or at the edge of some romantic ravine, large music-boxes, imbedded and completely hidden from view in moss, played a soft and dreamy accompaniment to the voice of the fountains. One hundred music-boxes were employed in this service, and the tunes that were pricked on their cylinders were composed especially for the nuptial night by no less celebrated a musician than Liszt. He received a draft of $25,000 for his witching work, and who shall say that he did not earn it? Certainly no one that listened to the music, which was little short of heavenly.

The music-boxes will be distributed on the morrow among the bridesmaids and other guests of the evening, as unique remembrances of the wedding. Each one of them was imported from Paris, is cased in mosaic, and elaborately finished in gold, silver, and a variety of precious stones. The hundred boxes cost as many thousand dollars. The drawing room in which the Kentuckian and his "dark Brahilian bride" were made one flesh, had one feature in its adornment which elicited the most fervent expression of delight and amazement from all who were present. I allude to the decorations of the four walls. They were one mass of full-blown white camellias from floor to ceiling, and a good sized diamond was inserted in the center of each to cunningly counterfeit the dew drop. The effect was simply ravishing. "Words and phrases," as Mr. Webster said of eloquence: "may be marshalled in every way, but they cannot express it." Its very suggestion was sweetness, and light, and purity. It is estimated that the adornment of this one room called for an expenditure of not less than ten millions of dollars. No diamond was given the role of the dew drop that was not white, and perfect "as the bosom of a star."

The entire distance from the Cabral mansion to the nearest railroad station, something less than a quarter of a mile, was literally a way of flowers—not under foot, but in graceful arches overhead. Thus a long, snow-white bower, fashioned entirely of roses, was the connecting link between the drawing-room and drawing-room car. The demand made on Flora for the materials for this picturesque covered way was unprecedented. The flower bill of the wedding—exclusive of the item of hand bouquets—amounted to $50,000. But the strangest thing in regard to this bower I have yet to tell. Its floor for the entire length was covered was camel's hair shawls, to my own mind a piece of preposterous, aye, wicked extravagance. But the father of the bride declared that so long as it was his only daughter and only child whose marriage he was celebrating, he would send her out of her home to the steam carriage that was to carry her away from him, over a pavement not likely to be imitated in the future history of marriages in South America. The shawls for the extraordinary purpose were purchased in London, the order being for "the best that can be got for gold," and the bill for the item amounted to the enormous sum of $568,500. After the bridal party entered the train the shawls were gathered up, and will be distributed among the poor of the district.

And now a few words about the bride's presents. They were, by actual count, 1,840 in number, and the greater part of them, I noticed, took the form of either gold or diamonds. The mother's gift was a dinner set of 280 pieces, of solid gold. Each piece bears the monogram of Cabral and Throckmorton in diamonds. The cost of this proof of maternal affection was something over $4,000,000 in gold. In addition, Mme. Cabral gladdened the bride's heart with 1,000 yards of point lace; 365 morning, afternoon and evening costumes, one for each social division of every day in the year; and, to crown all, a certificate of deposit issued by the Bank of England—England being the objective point of the bridal tour—for £1,000,000. Does this last item seem the very apotheosis of prodigality? It does seem so until you hear what the father did for his darling, and then it takes a subordinate position. He gave her title-deeds of a magnificent town and country-house in all the leading capitals of the world and the most famous watering-places. These many mansions are thoroughly furnished, and in each—as a tender reminder to Malia of her maidenhood—there is an apartment that exactly corresponds in furniture and adornments to her own room at her father's house. Not contenting himself with this display of his bounty, Cabral presented her with as fine a steamship as could be built on the Clyde, with full complement of sailors under contract for ten years' service, and with salaries paid in advance for the full term; one dozen milk-white Arabian horses, and—this as a joke—1,000 pounds of caramels, a confection for which the bride is said to have a pronounced liking. But his crowning gift was a necklace that deserves to rank among the enumerated wonders of the world. Sixteen years ago, soon after Malia's birth, he began to collect the diamonds of which it is composed. Whenever or wherever he heard of a marvelous stone he was on hand in person or by agent and secured it. He had all Europe, Asia and Africa ransacked in behalf of the proposed necklace, and at one time actually made overtures for the celebrated Pitt diamond, which cost the Duke of Orleans, according to history, $675,000, and which Napoleon at one time wore on his sword hilt. He was baffled in this attempt, however, much to his disappointment, but after ten years of unremitting hunting he at last got together thirty of the largest and purest diamonds in the world, no one of which was much inferior to the Pitt gem. Taking these to Amsterdam, he summoned the best talent in that city, famous for its diamond cutters, and stated what he desired—which was that each one of the thirty stones should have a fantastic face cut upon it. Amsterdam at first said that the task was more than herculean—that it was impossible. But when Cabral stated the stupendous sum he was willing to pay for the fulfillment of his wishes, Amsterdam reconsidered and consented to do its best. It did its best for five years, day and night, and the result was that a week before the wedding, the diamonds, cut, carved, set on a gold string, and all ready to embrace the snowy neck of the bride, were placed in the hands of the jubilant Cabral.

I happened to be present when Malia first was shown the necklace, a couple of days before she was married. She wore a black silk at the time, and her father, after throwing the brilliants, that contrasted so strongly with the color of the dress, over her head, stepped back a few paces to notice the effect. Having gazed at the flashing necklace for a minute or so he suddenly broke into a loud laugh and cried out merrily, "My dear, on my life you'd do for the head-light of a locomotive." This necklace cost De Souza Cabral, stones, cutting, and carving, $116,000,980.88. Cabral showed me the receipts, so that I am able to state the exact figures. And yet this doting father, in naming the cost to me, added that he would willingly have paid what he did twice over rather than have missed his aim, or been unable to give his darling the wedding present he designed for her while yet she was in her cradle. There you have the man in his unbounded expenditure of money to obtain his ends, and in his absorbing love for his daughter.

You must not expect from me any description of the ornate and bewildering toilets worn at the wedding—no, not even of the bride's rare raiment. I do not understand such matters, and, venturing to discourse concerning them, likely enough I should call lace gimp, and peasant-waists polonaises. Let me briefly state that, so far as I could judge, the great heiress was married in clothes befitting her position. I am indebted to a lady guest for the information that her dress was of point lace, flounced, or rather garlanded, to the waist with strings of seed pearls, with the voluminous train edged with a filagree of gold thickly set with diamonds. Her neck was circled by her father's wonderful offering, besides which there were diamonds banded on her hair and in bracelets on her wrists. She was certainly the most blazing beauty I ever gazed upon.

There was one feature of the wedding arrangement which struck me might better have been omitted entirely, or at least very materially modified, but which, nevertheless, in the mock it made of expense, was quite in keeping with all the other features. I allude to the phenomenally hospitable provision made for the hackmen who drove the guests to and from the festivities. On the velvet lawn just outside the Cabral mansion, a dozen or more exquisite Sevres vases were set—corresponding in size and shape to an American peach basket—each one of which was heaped to the brim with the gold coin of the country. The drivers as they dropped their loads had their attention called to the currency in the vases, and were cordially invited to help themselves *ad libitum*. As often as the vases were emptied they were promptly replenished by servants detailed for that sole purpose. One of the hackmen responded so heartily to the invitation that when the time came for him to drive back to town he was forced to request his two passengers to favor him by taking a seat on the box. He explained, not without blushes and stammering, that the inside of his coach was occupied by the gold pieces he had accumulated during the evening; and that he would not have taken so many had it not been for the thought of a sick wife at home. Having listened to him, his load, before mounting the box, returned to the house and narrated the incident to Cabral, who was so touched at the mention of a sick wife that, on sudden impulse, he proposed a subscription for her benefit. The response was general, and in a short time the snug sum of $10,000 was raised among the guests, to which Cabral added his own check for $40,000 more, saying that he did not wish any heart to be sad on that joyful occasion. When the $50,000 were handed to the hackman, "a cordial for your ailing wife, my man," as Cabral put it, he burst into tears, declaring that there never was such a man in the world as De Souza Cabral. And he was right.

But here I must stop, for I have already written you a long letter. A thousand and one things connected with the wedding, each worthy of note, must go undescribed—at least until another occasion. But from what I have told you, you must judge of the proportions and quality of what I have not told you *—ex pede Herculem*, you know. Ah, if my old friend, Senator Webster Wagner, could have seen the bridal drawing-room car in which the bride left home, with its exterior composed entirely of carved ivory—but I find I have just time to save the 3 A. M. mail.

RICHARD SCUDDER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

American Institute, New York—Judge's Report, Nov. 14, 1874.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the undersigned judges make the following

REPORT—(ABSTRACT):

That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6) was claimed to be so great an improvement, both upon the well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled it to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary, not only of its novelty but of the skill and workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded.

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete machine in our presence. We thus had, to a large degree, a demonstration of the nicety of the manufacture. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accurately, for instance, did the several rotating hooks fit in the same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

[The judges enumerate and describe some of the points of novelty and excellence of the machine. Among others:

The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating hook;

The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances;

The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity of the under thread;

The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread;

The hollow steel needle-bar;

The facility of applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, corder, ruffler, &c.)

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon it properly and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure, and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and operating with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadcloth of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of heavy harness leather.

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nicer tests required for a family and light manufacturing machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and braiding, and also a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of these with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unfailing perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much patient examination, we were unable to discover a single defect.

* * * * *

The minuteness of this report is a simple reflection of the care with which we have endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this machine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing identically the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machines cannot be disputed. The "lock-stitch" which is thus secured has always ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

To these conceded advantages there have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is a *machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satisfied must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition.*

As the only conclusion to which we can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.

JOHN A. BASSETT,
MOSES S. BEACH,
H. W. STEELE,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
REUBEN BULL,
} Judges.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine *the Gold Medal of the Institute.*

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the *Gold Medal* to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

Poisoned Confectionery.

A gloom was thrown over this entire community, says a Plainville, Conn., letter, by the death of a twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Edward Markland. The immediate cause of her demise was the eating of candy in which was arsenic. Some three weeks ago this girl, in company with two girls named respectively Miss Bunnell and Miss Hemmingway, attended an evening party, at which, by way of entertainment, was offered confectionery purchased in the town of Forestville, a portion of which was originally manufactured in the city of New Haven. They partook heartily of the same, and soon after were taken violently sick. The sufferers were attended by Dr. Woodward, of this place, who, on examining the symptoms, pronounced the poison to be arsenic, and that it was contained in the candy. Under his treatment the two last named girls were partially restored to health, though they are not yet considered out of danger. But with Miss Markland the case was different. Medicine seemed to have no healing effect upon her. Previous to her death she literally suffered many deaths.

Her tongue became frightfully swollen, and some time before she breathed her last inflammation seized upon her eyes and rendered her totally blind. During it all the little creature was perfectly conscious, and patiently endured the most excruciating pains till death brought relief.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.—In Detroit a woman called at one of the book stores the other day, and said she would like to take a look at some "chro-meos," as she would like to find something to please Harvey, who had worked on the farm all summer and should be rewarded. "Anything religious?" asked the clerk as he ran over a lot of such chromos and engravings. "Wall, no, not exactly religious," she answered. "Some of it might be solemn-like, but down in the corner there ought to be a dog-fight, or a man fallin' off a barn, or sunthin' to kinder interest the young mind."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Charles Howard was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Des Moines, Iowa, for murder. At night a crowd of one hundred and fifty armed and masked men proceeded to the court house, overpowered the jailer and guard, took Howard from his cell dressed only in his shirt, and hung him to a lamp post at the corner of the public square.....In the Election Court Mr. Crowell Wilson, M. P., for East Middlesex, Ontario, was unseated for bribery by agents, the respondent to pay all costs.....The Toronto manager of Molson's Bank has run away with $43,000.....The suppression of the religious order of "Sisters of Charity" has been decreed by the Mexican Congress, 113 to 57 .....The express companies will carry contributions for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers free.....The calaboose at Osage Mission, Kansas, was burned, and two prisoners perished in the flames.....John H. Hendershot, of Pike county, Pa., was accidentally shot and killed by his son. The two had been hunting, and were on their way home. While Mr. Hendershot was getting out of the stage, a gun in the hands of his son was discharged in some way. The whol charge entered the lower part of Mr. Hendershot's back, tearing away a portion of the spine and lodging in his groin. He died in a short time. He leaves a large family.....The municipal election in Boston resulted in the re-election of Mayor Cobb, nominee of both the Republicans and Democrats, by nearly 18,000 majority over Gen. Francis Hayes, Independent.

The message of the President of the United States caused much excitement in Cuba..... The wife and daughter of Perry Bushnell, of Auburn, Penn., were burned to death in a horrible manner. Mr. Bushnell placed a tin pail containing a mixture of turpentine on the stove to heat. When it was heated Mrs. Bushnell took the pail off the stove and was carrying it when it exploded, and the inflammable material was thrown over her. Her eyes were put out at once and her clothing set on fire. Her child was sitting on the floor near the stove when the explosion took place, and notwithstanding her terrible suffering, Mrs. Bushnell began groping about the floor to see if it was safe. Her husband heard the report and ran up stairs to find his wife crawling around the floor, enveloped in flame, and his child, about a year old, burned to a crisp. He extinguished the flames on his wife, but she had received such fearful injuries that she lived but a short time.....The United States House Committee agreed upon a supplementary civil rights bill, taking that which last year passed the Senate and now pending in the House as the foundation for it. The only alterations are the omission of the cemeteries and the insertion of a provision for separate schools for whites and blacks, with equipments and provisions for the instruction in all respects equal. The appropriation of the school fund to be pro rata between the races.....The United States House Committee on Railways and Canals have prepared a substitute for the bill providing for a double-track freight railway from New York to Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs. It requires the company to complete its road in three years, and carry freight at five mills per ton per mile for 750 miles and over, and at a shade higher prices for shorter distances.

John A. Oltman, superintendent, while making his usual tour of inspection through the Duquesne, Pa., mines, was fired on by some unknown person and fatally wounded. The miners employed by the company have been on a strike for some time, and consequently the pit was unoccupied at the time the assault was made.....Four men wearing masks rode up to the house of a farmer about twelve miles north of Clarksville, Ark. They shot the farmer, choked his wife, robbed him of $600, and escaped.....Samuel Payson, postmaster of North Warren, Me., and his wife were found dead in their beds, suffocated by coal gas. Another couple were nearly dead when discovered.....A resolution passed the North Carolina Senate, providing for a conference of the Joint Committee on the Public Debt with the creditors of the State, and calling a meeting of the committee in Raleigh on Jan. 14, 1875.....Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, received a letter signed "Secret Six," threatening violence if employment was not supplied for the starving poor, and complaining that Italians were working on the Centennial buildings, excluding actual citizens.....A Philadelphia paper was libeled, having charged that a member of the Common Council had picked the pocket of a marble statue of George Washington on Chestnut street of a silver snuff box.

By a railroad accident in Iowa several officials of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central railroad were badly injured..... A daring attempt was made to rob the Hochlaga Bank of Montreal.....The burglars succeeded in blowing the safe open, but the noise made frightened them away, when the contents of the vault were in sight.....A duel was fought in Havana between Diego Mendo Figueroa and Pepe Castellanos, resulting in the death of Castellanos. .....The *Levant Herald* publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor.....The house of a farmer named Androis Petit, living near Port Nelson, Ontario, was violently broken into by a gang of desperadoes, two of whom entered Mr. Petit's bedroom while the rest guarded the son's bedroom with revolvers. The ruffians carried off cash to the amount of $7,000.....Indian outrages are reported near Pioche, Nev. The citizens are without arms, and ask for military protection.....The boys of the high school in New Orleans repeated their visit to the girls' lower high school, and forced the colored girls to leave. The school board has passed a resolution dismissing all the public schools until further notice.....A new El Dorado, in the shape of rich gold mines in the northern wilderness of Wisconsin, is reported. It is claimed that ore sent to New York from this point averages $1,700 per ton. .....In the sections of Nebraska and Kansas visited by grasshoppers, farmers have been compelled to feed wheat to work animals. Many poor families are already compelled to live on wheat bran. Thousands of women and children go about their houses barefooted. Nearly $50,000 are required to feed the inhabitants until next fall, and as much more to clothe them.....Small-pox is raging at Sorel, Quebec, in the most virulent form.....Thirty-two thousand Germans have immigrated into Strasbourg since the war.

The United States Senate Republican caucus has agreed on a finance bill, the leading features of which are: Free banking, the retirement of an amount of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent. of the amount of new national bank notes issued, until the greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of the greenbacks will take place; gold redemption January 1, 1879, and the Secretary of the Treasury to be enabled to pay the treasury notes in gold, by using the surplus specie in the treasury, and, if that is not sufficient, by selling bonds.....The Rev. W. R. Huntington has declined the bishopric of Iowa and will remain in Worcester, Mass.... The tannery of Seigler & Co., at Cincinnati, O., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $70,000. .....Carlos Garcia, the noted Cuban bandit, and his followers, have surrendered to the authorities.....Captain Bourne, of the Second precinct Brooklyn police, was accidentally shot and killed by J. C. Pollock, a reporter on the *Argus*.....The salvage on the French steamer Amerique has been reduced, on appeal, to $90,000. .....Mrs. Eliza Vreeland, who lives three miles from Paterson, N. J., left her three children Kate, Ellen and John, aged six, seven, and eight years, with Thomas Moore, an aged man, and went to Paterson. The children went on the ice in the Morris canal and breaking through were drowned. The old man said that they would not mind him.....A Portsmouth, N. H., man has his life insured for $200,000.....Canadians own 6,783 vessels of all kinds, measuring 1,073,748 tons.....The newspaper publishers in Connecticut have agreed to add the cost of postage to the subscription price of their editions, and to invariably require payment in advance.....A disastrous fire occurred at Tokio, Japan. About 1,000 houses were destroyed. .....Count Von Arnim, of Germany, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, including one month of the term during which he has previously been under arrest.....The iron works of the Great Western Railway Company, at Reading, England, were destroyed by fire. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire..... The roof of a new Catholic church gave way at Sedalia, Mo., precipitating three carpenters a distance of thirty feet to the ground. All were killed.....While Michael Ryan was on his way home with a horse and wagon from Girardville to the Colorado colliery, he was attacked by three men and received three gun-shot wounds, when he was left for dead.....A new dam built in the Mill river valley was swept away by the force of the water and much damage done. Although many children were skating on the ice below the dam, they succeeded in escaping, and no lives were lost.....Another attempt has been made to burn the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. Fires were set in several places in the workshops at the same time. Fortunately the flames were extinguished by the keepers before damage was done.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the jurisdiction of the Press-gag law, and passed the House bill continuing in office the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia.

A joint resolution was presented making the offices of President and Vice-President elective and by the people, the officers to hold their places six years. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to issue temporarily supplies of food and disused army clothing sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering to destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier who have been rendered so by the ravages of grasshoppers during the past summer, and appropriating $100,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

A bill was introduced providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by the postmasters of the several cities and towns of the United States. The Senate bills removing a number of political disabilities were passed.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery.

Mr. Hurlbut, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double-track freight railway company from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

House.

The House holiday was voted for December 23d to January 5th.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees: Select Committee to visit Vicksburg, Miss.—Messrs. Conger, of Mich., Hurlburt, of Ill., Williams, of Wis. Speer, of Penn., and O'Brien, of Md. Select Committee on Louisiana and the Southern States—Messrs. G. F. Hoar, of Mass., Wheeler of N. Y., Frye, of Me., Foster, of Ohio, Phelps, of N. J., Robinson, of Ill., and Potter, of N. Y.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in the House, and during the debate a discussion arose in regard to the franking privilege. Messrs. Kelley and Maynard speaking in favor of its restoration and Mr. Garfield against it.

The House, in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, rejected a motion to increase the clerical force of the Bureau of Education.

The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, after a heated discussion over the allowance for the Department of Justice.

Drunkenness in Great Britain.

The number of persons charged before magistrates in England and Wales, in 1873, with being drunk or drunk and disorderly—namely, 182,941—is nearly double the number so charged in 1863, which was 94,745. The increase is chiefly in the last six of the intervening ten years. In 1867 the number was 100,357; in 1868, 111,465; in 1869, 122,310; in 1870, 131,870; in 1871, 142,343; in 1872, 151,084. In 1873, the first year under the new intoxicating liquor act, instead of a continuance of the increase of 10,000 or 11,000 in a year, the number leaped up to 182,941, an increase of nearly 32,000 over the preceding year. The causes leading to this increase are unknown, but it is more among men than women. In 1867 the number comprised 74,860 men and 25,497 women—three men to one woman, the woman being very little above a fourth of the whole; but in 1873 the numbers were 141,232 men and 41,709 women, the women in 1867 being 400 more than a fourth of the whole, but in 1873 4,000 less than a fourth of the whole. The evil is not confined to England and Wales, but has crossed the Tweed, and in Glasgow, Scotland, in one week, the magistrates convicted upwards of 200 persons charged with being drunk and incapable. Chiefly on account of the influx of drunken prisoners, one jail, with an accommodation for 540 prisoners, contains nearly 400 in excess of that number. The medical officer of the institution fearing an outbreak of an epidemic among his charges, informed the presiding magistrates of this condition of affairs, and they agreed to limit the sentences of this class of offenders to 7 days' imprisonment. On one Saturday night, recently, 50 men and 27 women were found drunk and incapable in the streets of Glasgow.

Almost a Calamity.

The Terra Haute *Journal* details a narrow escape of its city fathers as follows: A narrow escape from what would have been a real calamity to the city occurred recently, no less than the involving of the lives of the Mayor and the City Council. It has thus far been kept quiet, and treated as a little joke. The gentlemen were inside the new six-foot sewer, making an examination of it as a committee of the whole, all being present, we understand, except Mr. Hayward. Each held a lighted candle, and they had progressed from the river to Second street, when suddenly the interior of the sewer was filled with steam. It produced some inconvenience, and all got out as soon as possible. The fact has since been found that the blow-off pipe of the hominy mill passes underneath the sewer, and that it happened to be the time for closing of work in the mill for the day, and the engineer, not knowing they were there, had started to let out the steam. But as he did so he found some trifling obstruction was in the valve, and so he let down the lever until he could attend to it, and did not let out the steam until some time afterward, when the Mayor and Councilmen were out. The deluging of the sewer with hot steam, at a hundred pounds pressure, from those three boilers, would have killed any member of the party almost instantly, and before they could have succeeded in getting out of the place. Their escape seems providential.

Where Petroleum Goes.

Refined petroleum is the most important item in value of American manufactured exports. For the year ending June 30, 1874, the export of refined oil was 271,000,000 gallons, of an aggregate value of $37,561,513, and the residuum and crude exported in the same year swelled the amount to about $41,000,000. No other manufactured article approximates this value. The consumption of refined oil in this country is not nearly what it is in Europe. The best contrivances for burning kerosene in lamps have been invented in this country, and our lamps and our oil have been adopted in foreign countries. But abroad legislation has secured a perfectly safe article, while the home market is flooded with an unsafe article. Over sixty different nations, including Japan, now burn American refined oil. Germany in 1873 consumed 52,113,773 gallons, at a cost of $11,469,151; Belgium, 22,616,550 gallons, costing $5,127,408; England, $2,000,000 worth; and Ireland about $1,341,765 worth.

COSTS TOO MUCH.—Two young gentlemen, says a lecturer, were looking at fashionable ladies promenading in front of a fashionable hotel. One of them asked the other why he did not get married. "You have money enough," said he, "to feed a wife." "Yes," replied the other, "but I have not money enough to clothe her."

Those who stand and wait are merely servants.

No Uncertain Sound.

When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow man. The use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters cannot be too strongly